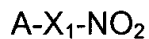


**AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:**

Please amend the claims as follows:

Claim 1. (Previously Amended) A method for treatment of urinary incontinence by administering compounds, having the formula:



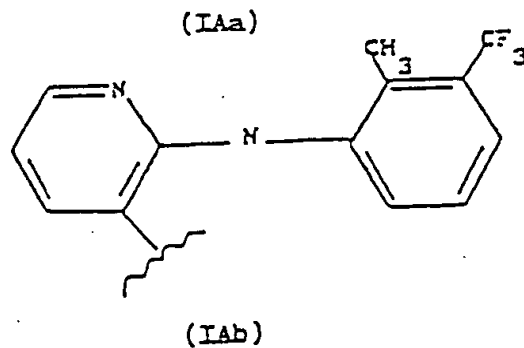
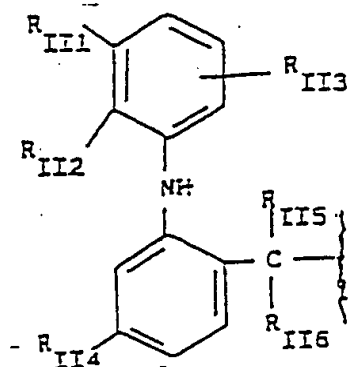
or their salts, where:

A = R(COX)<sub>t</sub> wherein t is an integer 0 or 1;

X = O, NH, NR<sub>1C</sub> wherein R<sub>1C</sub> is a linear or branched alkyl having from 1 to 10 C atoms;

R is chosen from the following groups:

Group I A), where t = 1,



where:

$R_{II5}$  is H, a linear  $C_1$ - $C_3$  alkyl, or a branched  $C_1$ - $C_3$  alkyl;

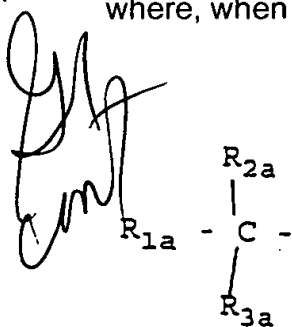
$R_{II6}$  has the same structure as  $R_{II5}$ ,

$R_{II1}$ ,  $R_{II2}$  and  $R_{II3}$  are each hydrogen, linear  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl, branched  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkoxy, Cl, F, or Br;

$R_{II4}$  has the same structure as  $R_{II1}$  or is bromine;

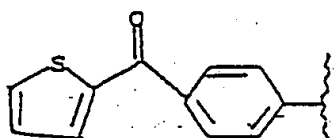
Group II A) chosen from the following:

where, when  $t = 1$ , R is

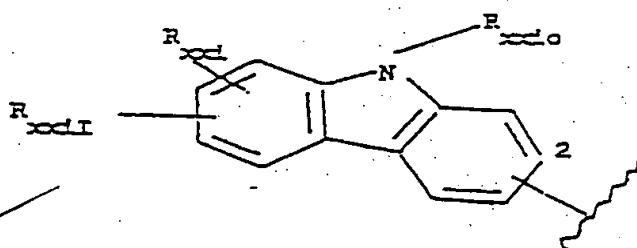


where  $R_{2a}$  and  $R_{3a}$  are H, a linear  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$  alkyl, a branched  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$  alkyl, or allyl, with the proviso that when one of the two is allyl the other is H;

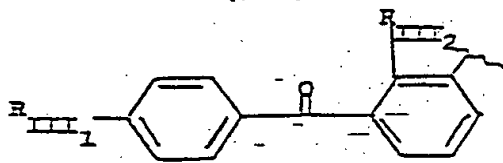
R<sub>1a</sub> is chosen from the subgroup II Aa) consisting of



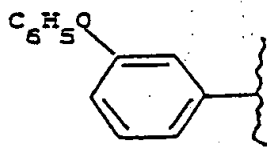
(II)



(XII)

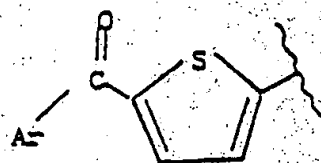


(IV)

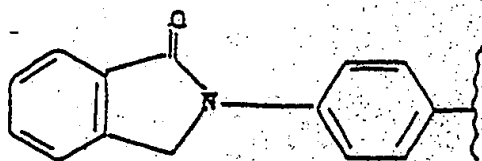


(VII)

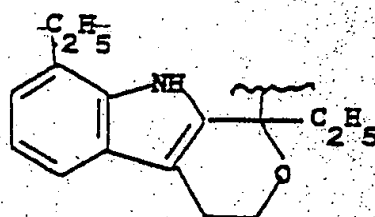

  
 cont



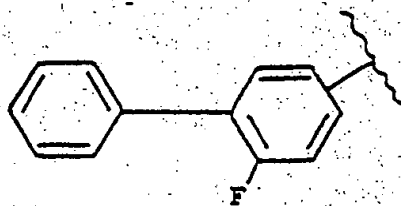
(XXXV)



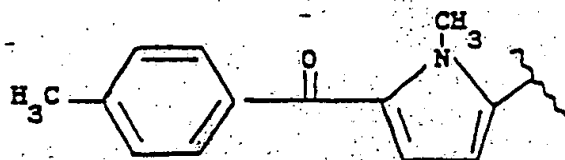
(VI)



(VIII)

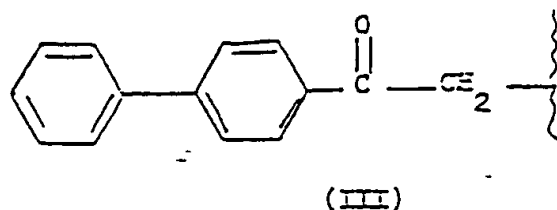


(IX)



(X)

, and



wherein:

in the residue of formula (IV):

$R_{III1}$  is H or  $SR_{III3}$  where  $R_{III3}$  contains from 1 to 4 linear or branched C atoms; and

$R_{III2}$  is H or hydroxy;

in the residue of formula (XXI):

$R_{xxio}$  is H, a linear alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, a branched alkyl having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkoxy-carbonyl bound to a  $C_1$ - $C_6$  carboxyalkyl, or a  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkanoyl, optionally substituted with halogen, benzyl or halobenzyl, benzoyl or halobenzoyl;

$R_{xxi}$  is H, halogen, hydroxy, CN, a  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl optionally containing OH groups, a  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkoxy, acetyl, benzyloxy,  $SR_{xxi2}$  where  $R_{xxi2}$  is a  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl; a perfluoroalkyl having a 1-3 C atoms, a  $C_1$ - $C_6$  carboxyalkyl optionally containing OH groups,  $NO_2$ , sulphamoyl, dialkyl sulphamoyl with the alkyl having from 1 to 6 C atoms, or difluoroalkylsulphonyl with the alkyl having from 1 to 3 C atoms;

$R_{xxii}$  is halogen, CN, a  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl optionally containing one or more OH groups, a  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkoxy, acetyl, acetamido, or benzyloxy,

$SR_{III3}$  is as above defined, a perfluoroalkyl having from 1 to 3 C atoms, hydroxy, a carboxyalkyl having from 1 to 6 C atoms, hydroxy, a carboxyalkyl having from 1 to 6 C atoms,  $NO_2$ , amino, mono- or dialkylamino having from 1 to 6 C atoms, sulphamoyl, a

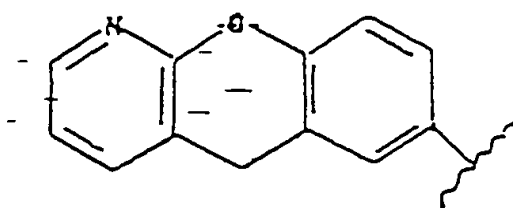
dialkyl sulphamoyl having from 1 to 6 C atoms, difluoroalkylsulphamoyl; or R<sub>xxi</sub> together with R<sub>xxii</sub> is an alkylene dioxy having from 1 to 6 C atoms;

In the residue of formula (XXXV):

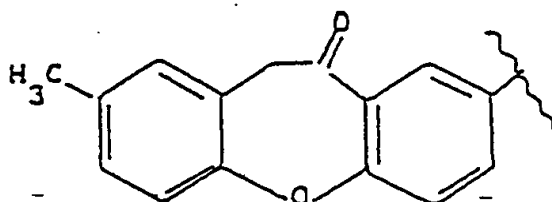
Ar is phenyl, hydroxyphenyl optionally mono- or polysubstituted with halogen, an alkanoyl or alkoxy having from 1 to 6 C atoms, a trialkyl having from 1-6 C atoms, cyclopentyl o-hexyl o-heptyl, thienyl, furyl, furyl containing OH, or pyridyl;

Subgroup II Ab) consisting of:

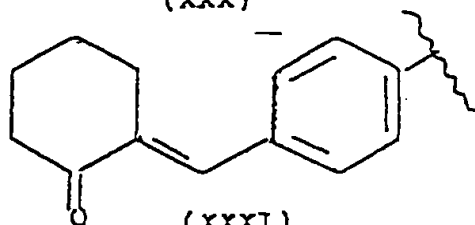
II Ab) :



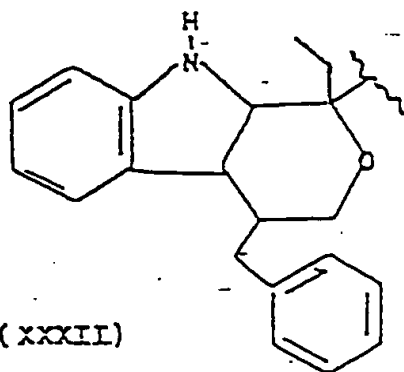
IIIa)



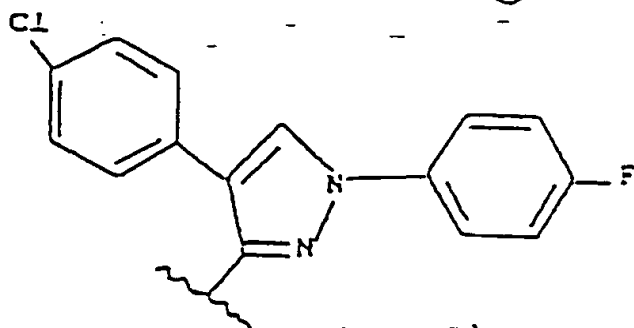
(xxx)



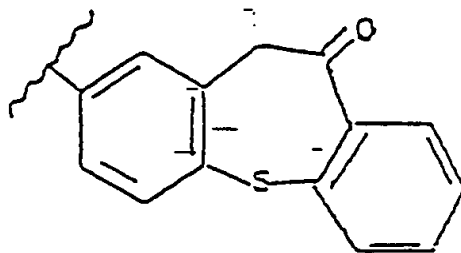
(xxxi)



(xxxii)

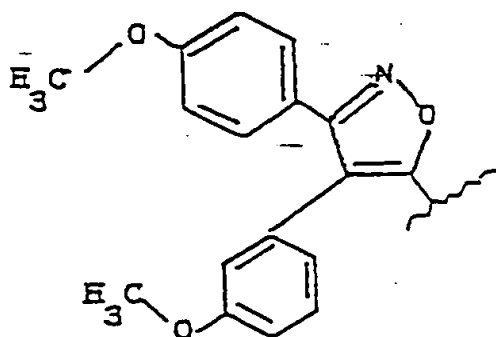


(xxxiii)



(XXXVI)

*Handwritten signature*



(XXXVII)

wherein:

when IIIa) contains  $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)-\text{COOH}$  it is known as pranoprofen:  $\alpha$ -methyl-5H-(1) benzopyran (2,3-b) pyridine-7-acetic acid;

when residue (XXX) contains  $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)-\text{COOH}$  it is known as bermoprofen: dibenz (b,f) oxepin-2-acetic acid;

residue (XXXI) is known as CS-670: 2-(4-2(2-oxo-1-cyclohexylidenemethyl) phenyl) propionic acid, when the radical is  $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)-\text{COOH}$ ;

when residue (XXXII) contains group  $-\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}$  it is known as pemedolac;

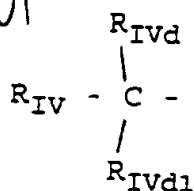


when residue (XXXIII) is saturated with  $-\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}$  it is known as pyrazolac: 4-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(4-fluorophenyl) 3-pyrazolyl acid derivatives;

when residue (XXXVI) is saturated with  $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)-\text{COO}-$  it is known as zaltoprofen;

when residue (XXXVII) is  $\text{CH}_2-\text{COOH}$  it derives from the known mofezolac: 3,4-di p-methoxyphenyl) isoxazol-5-acetic acid;

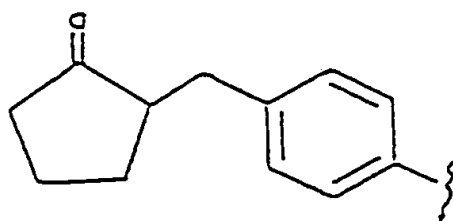
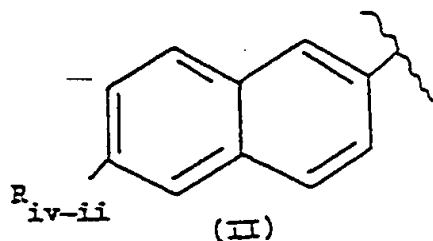
Group IIIA), where  $t = 1$ ,



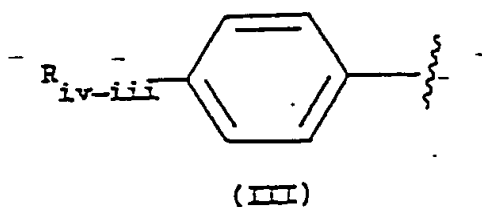
wherein:

at least one of  $\text{R}_{\text{IVd}}$  and  $\text{R}_{\text{IVd1}}$  is H and the other a linear or branched  $\text{C}_1-\text{C}_6$  alkyl, or difluoroalkyl with the alkyl having from 1-6 C atoms, or  $\text{R}_{\text{IVd}}$  and  $\text{R}_{\text{IVd1}}$  jointly form a methylene group;

$\text{R}_{\text{IV}}$  has the following structure:



, or



where:

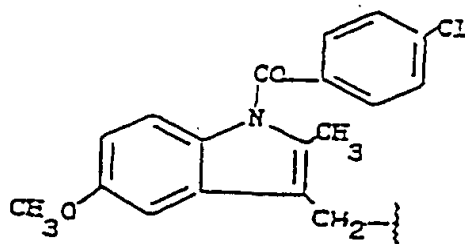
in the residue of formula (II):

$R_{IV-II}$  is selected from the group consisting of an alkyl having from 1 to 6 C atoms, a cycloalkyl having from 3 to 7 C atoms, an alkoxymethyl having from 1 to 7 C atoms, a trifluoroalkyl having from 1 to 3 C atoms, vinyl, ethynyl, halogen, an alkoxy having from 1 to 6 C atoms, a difluoroalkoxy with the alkyl having from 1 to 7 C atoms, an alkoxymethyloxy having from 1 to 7 C atoms, an alkylthiomethyloxy with the alkyl having from 1 to 7 C atoms, an alkylmethylthio with the alkyl having from 1 to 7 C atoms, cyano, difluoromethylthio, a substituted phenyl-, and phenylalkyl with the alkyl having from 1 to 8 C atoms;

R<sub>IV-III</sub> is a C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> alkyl, a C<sub>2</sub> or C<sub>3</sub> alkyloxy, allyloxy, phenoxy, phenylthio, a cycloalkyl having from 5 to 7 C atoms, optionally substituted at position 1 by a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl;

Group IV A)

glt  
amt

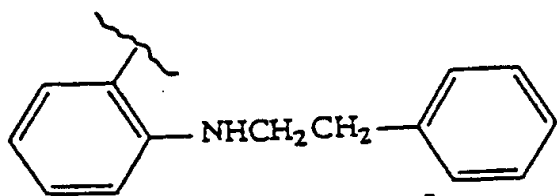


(IV)

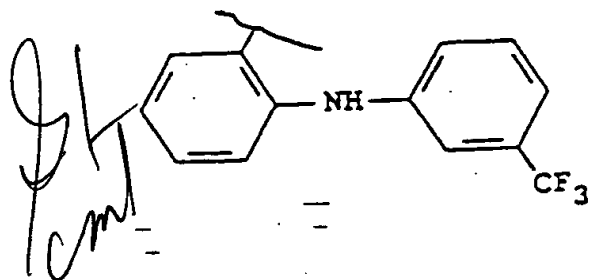
where A = RCOO, t = 1,

Group V A) chosen from the following:

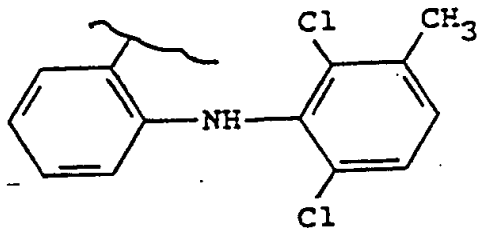
Subgroup V Aa) residues chosen from the following, where  $t = 1$



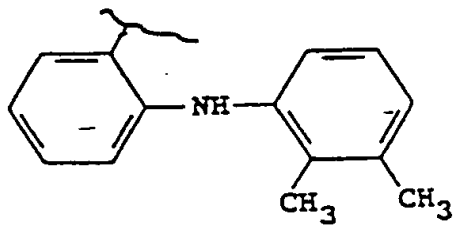
(V Aa1)



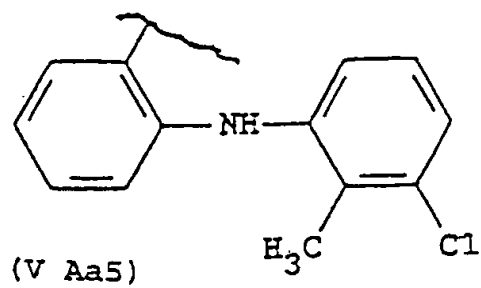
(V Aa2)



(V Aa3)

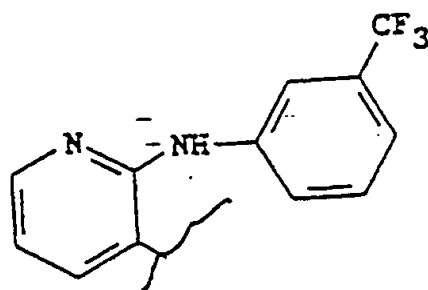


(V Aa4)

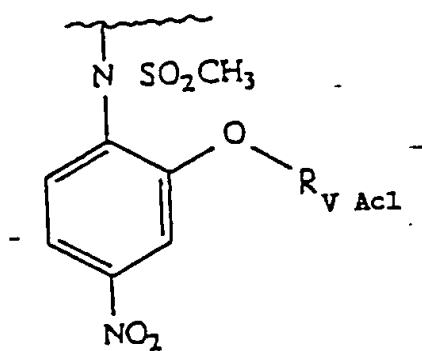


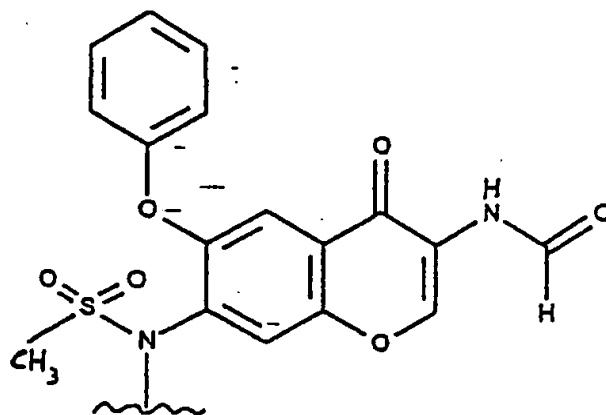
subgroup V Ab), residue, where t = 1:

YL  
cmT

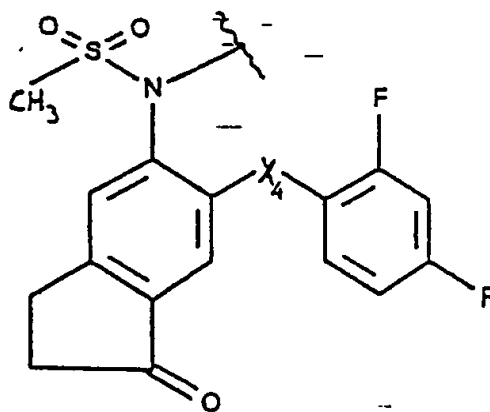


subgroup V Ac), residue, where t = 0 and R is as follows:

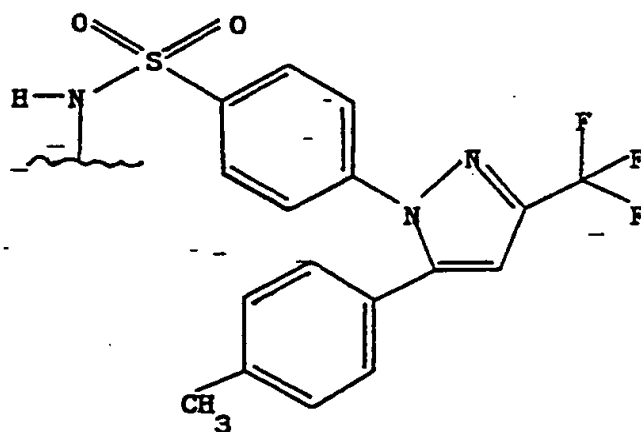




(V Ac2)

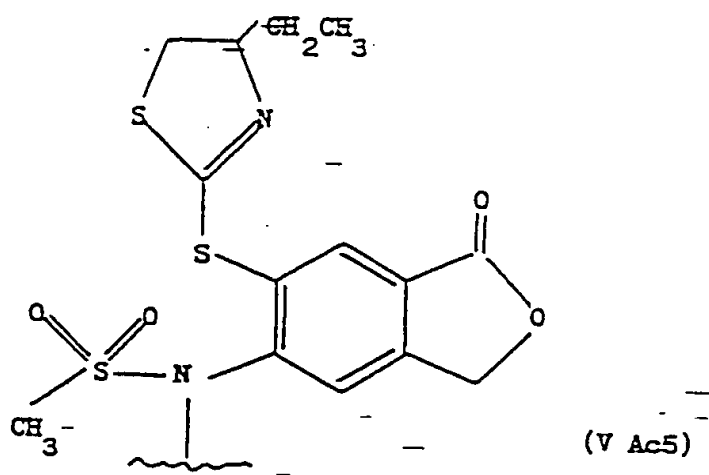


(V Ac3)

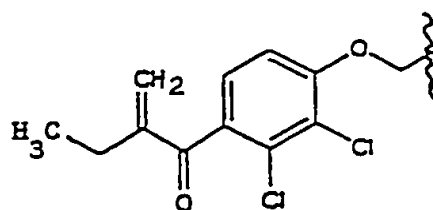
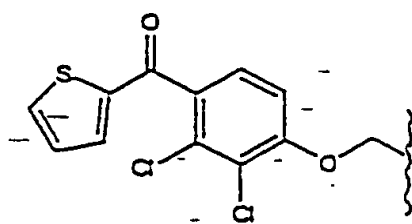
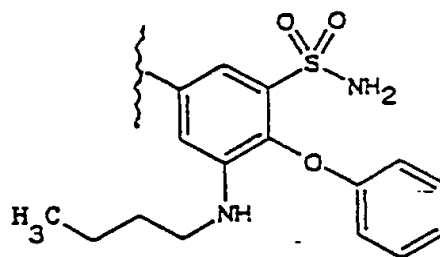


(V Ac4)

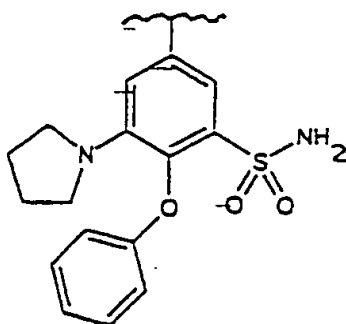
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subgroup V Ad) residues, where  $t = 1$  and R is as follows:

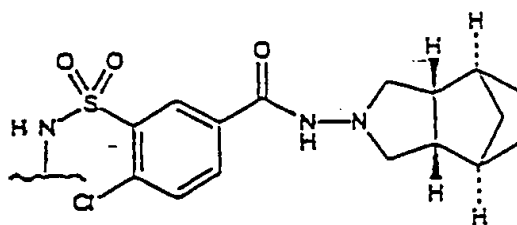


81  
cont

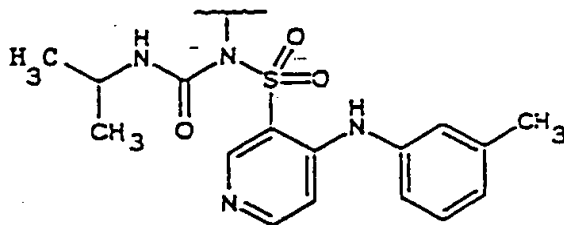


(V Ad4)

subgroup Ae) residues, where  $t = 1$  and R is as follows:



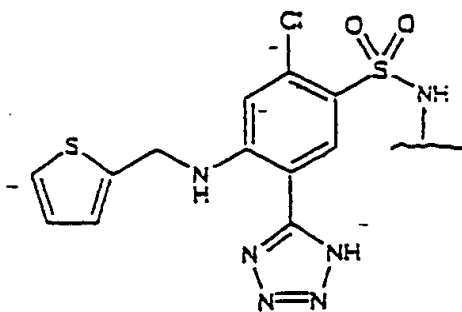
(V Ae1)



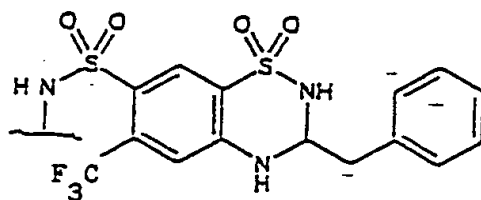
(V Ae2)



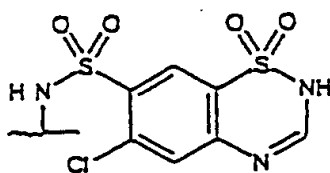
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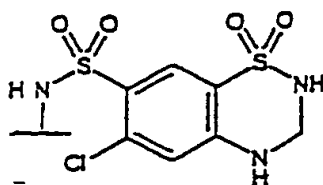
(V Ae3)



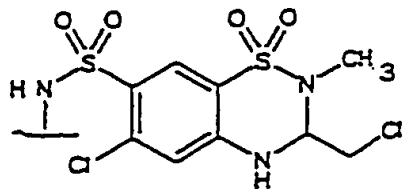
(V Ae4)



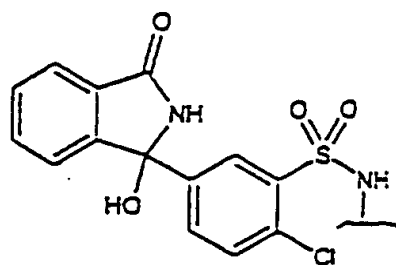
(V Ae5)



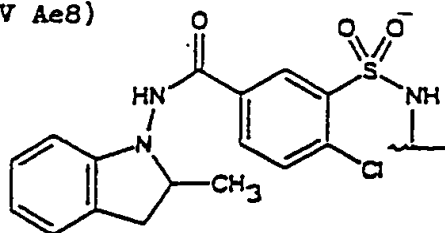
(V Ae6)



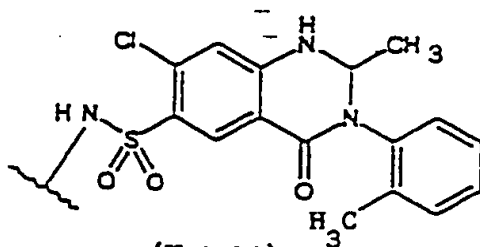
(V Ae7)



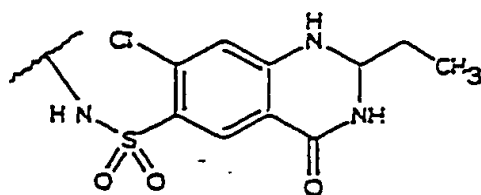
(V Ae8)



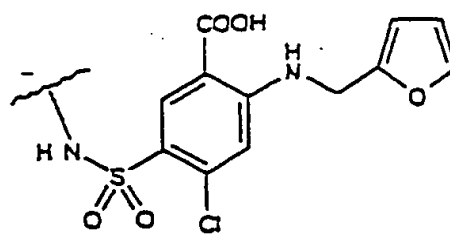
(V Ae9)



(V Ae10)



(V Ae11)



(V Ae12)

wherein:

in compounds (V Ac1) Rvac1 attached to the oxygen atom in position 2 of the benzene ring of the N - (4-nitro-phenyl)methansulphonamide can be phenyl or cyclohexane, when Rvac1 is phenyl the residue is that of nimesulfide;

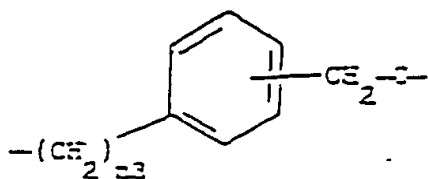
in compounds (V Ac2) the residue of 3-formylamino-7-methylsulfonylamino-6-phenoxy-4H-1-benzopyran-4-one has been shown;

in compounds (V Ac3) the atom  $X_4$  that links the radical 2,4-difluorothiophenyl to position 6 of the indanone ring of the residue 5-methanesulfonamido-1-indanone can be sulfur or oxygen;

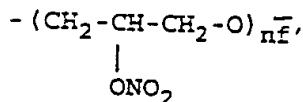
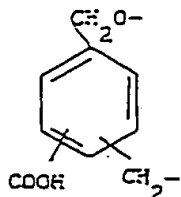
$X_1$  in formula A- $X_1$ -NO<sub>2</sub> is a bivalent connecting bridge chosen from the following:

- YO

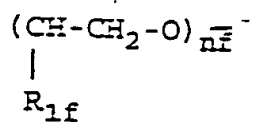
where Y is a linear or branched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> alkylene, or an optionally substituted cycloalkylene having from 5 to 7 carbon atoms;



where  $n_3$  is an integer from 0 to 3;



where  $n_f$  is an integer from 1 to 6;




where  $\text{R}_{1f} = \text{H}$  or  $\text{CH}_3$  and  $n_f$  is an integer from 1 to 6.

Claim 2. (Previously Amended)

The method according to Claim 1, in which R is

chosen from groups IV A) and V A).

 Claim 3. (Withdrawn)

Claim 4. (Withdrawn)

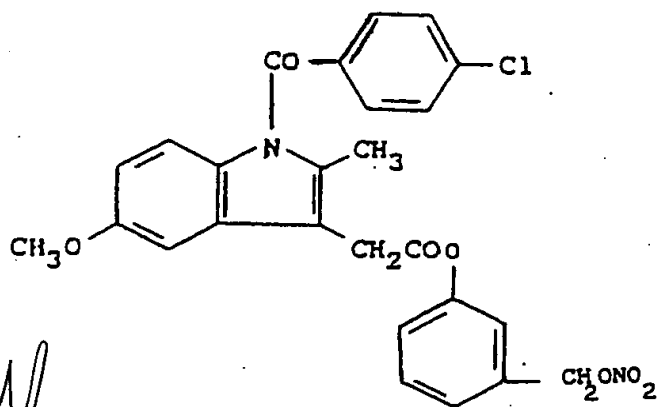
Claim 5. (Cancel)

Claim 6. (Withdrawn)

Claim 7. (Re-presented as claim 9)

Claim 8. (Re-presented as claim 10)

Claim 9. (Previously Re-presented - formerly claim 7) A compound having the following formula:



*GH*  
*Cont*

Claim 10. (Previously Re-presented - formerly claim 8) A method for treating urinary incontinence comprising administering to a patient in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of the compound of claim 7 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

Claim 11. (Withdrawn)

Claim 12. (Withdrawn)

Claim 13. (Withdrawn)

Claim 14. (Withdrawn)

Claim 15. (Withdrawn)

Claim 16. (Withdrawn)

Claim 17. (Withdrawn)

Claim 18. (Withdrawn)

Claim 19. (Withdrawn)

Claim 20. (Withdrawn)